

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The **PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles of heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them in the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are picked and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

POTASH WATER.

SELTZER WATER.

LITHIA WATER.

SARSAPARILLA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

LEMON SQUASH.

GINGER ALE.

RASPBERRYADE.

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

HANCOCK ON EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., we like to give this distinguished individual the full benefit of all his titles, for whatever they may be worth—has recently courted public criticism by posing as an authority on Exhibition, and by offering, quite unhesitatingly, to the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and through that body to the Hongkong community, his views and valuable advice as to the best methods for the organization and general working of the proposed Hongkong Industrial and Commercial Exhibition. Mr. HANCOCK is no doubt thoroughly qualified to "coach" the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and his colleagues—assuming they needed his assistance—which, by the way, we gravely doubt—in getting up the Exhibition which promises so much for the prosperity of Hongkong, and in professionally running the show after it has become an accomplished fact. He is the "expert" whose name and professional reputation are so well-known in connection with those once flourishing local ventures, the Hongkong Marine, Limited, the Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd., and Marineburg's, Limited—which, it is hardly necessary to say, are qualifications requiring very serious consideration. Let us in a kindly spirit briefly traverse our latest professional philanthropist's gratuitous counsel to a long-suffering community, giving him full credit for, at least, good intentions.

Mr. HANCOCK sent his pamphlet to Mr. Kzwick, because that person had, in his capacity of Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, informed him that Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON had addressed to the Chamber a letter on the subject of the suggested Exhibition. It would perhaps be interesting to know why the Chairman of an influential body like the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce should have deemed it necessary to disclose to Mr. St. John HANCOCK information from his

Excellency the Governor which, for the time being, could only be regarded as semi-confidential. It had not been communicated to the Press, although of course, it was an open secret that the head of the Executive had invited the Committee of the Chamber to offer suggestions as to the expediency of supporting the suggested Exhibition. Possibly Mr. Kzwick's action in taking Mr. HANCOCK, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., into his confidence may be another illustration of the old adage which says that "birds of a feather flock together." However, it is a matter of comparatively little consequence at present, and doubtless the future can take care of itself.

Mr. HANCOCK's hope that his pamphlet is likely "to forward in some measure the fruition" of the Exhibition project is simple vanity let loose. His proposals, from a practical point of view, are as ridiculous as his estimates are fallacious, his general views and deductions as wildly impossible as his grammar is halting and his logic absurd. And in addition, his statements are not strictly accurate, and when this constituted authority wanders into the wide field of speculation he very naturally loses himself. Mr. HANCOCK states at the commencement of his sermon that "in offering the following suggestions the writer does not pretend to have any authority for doing so any more than he presumes upon any special qualification for the self-imposed task." This is probably intended to mean or suggest something, but what that something is we regret our inability to fathom. If this Civil Engineer, etc., has no special qualification for the self-imposed task he undertakes, then the self-imposition is gross impertinence and an insult to the intelligence of the Hongkong commercial classes. And furthermore, the professional man who publicly advocates, in any business undertaking of the magnitude and importance of a Universal Exhibition, that it is advisable to "have some definite proposals, however vague and incomplete—and even be they (sic) impracticable—upon which to build a scheme," is getting dangerously close to the line which separates commonsense from rabid buffoonery. This is the Hongkong Telegraph's criticism of what Mr. HANCOCK terms his "disclaimer."

It is not true, as asserted by the Chamber of Commerce's would-be guide, philosopher and friend, that the idea of having an Exhibition originated or was first mooted at the conversations of the "Odd Volumes" in March last; the assertion is absolutely false. For many years past the plan for an Exhibition has been freely and frequently discussed and considered in this colony, and but for international difficulties only too well understood by our cosmopolitan mercantile classes it would probably have been carried out years ago. To Dr. CANTLEY is undoubtedly due the credit for setting the present movement on foot; but it may also be worth noting that the proposal was never even seriously taken into account either by the Hongkong Government or the Chamber of Commerce until after an editorial on the subject appeared in the Hongkong Telegraph a fortnight ago. Mr. HANCOCK and the "Odd Volumes" had nothing whatever to do with either originating or mooted the proposed Hongkong Exhibition.

Time is too precious and space in the Telegraph too valuable to justify our wading through the three columns of stale inanities published as Mr. HANCOCK's handiwork in our local contemporaries. One short quotation will doubtless prove more than enough! Here it is:—

"The writer has frequently observed that while the native craftsmen possess skill and industry second to none, yet from lack of instruction, and perhaps insufficient inducement, but little progress is made, even in Hongkong, in a mechanical or artistic sense. In this respect we may recall the condition of the arts and industries in England previous to the Great Exhibition of 1851; and from that Exhibition may be dated the demand in England for artistic excellence as well as good workmanship."

To use plain language, this specimen of Mr. HANCOCK's counsel to the Chamber of Commerce and the Hongkong public is unadorned rot, inconsequent, inconsistent and meaningless twaddle which had much better been left unwritten; and it is a fair sample of what follows. Estimates are also given which will only be laughed at, and it is not surprising after the "Marina" fiasco, that Mr. St. John HANCOCK, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., should advocate pleasure grounds, a band stand, refreshment rooms, an electric tramway, and other elements of pleasure and recreation. But we cannot believe that, after past experiences, anybody in Hongkong engaged in floating or carrying on a public enterprise is likely to seriously entertain either the unsolicited advice or assistance of this would-be public benefactor; the Hongkong Exhibition may, and probably will prove successful if proper steps are taken to found it on a sensible and business-like basis; but Mr. W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK and his gratuitous professional suggestions must be carefully guarded against. He publicly offered his suggestions for criticism and discussion; in our opinion they are beneath criticism and not worth discussing.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

EXPERIMENTS with smokeless powder are shortly to be carried out by a section of British troops, armed with the magazine rifle, in India.

THE P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail, left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st inst.

A GERMAN inventor has discovered that India rubber can be used as a substitute for the India rubber and asbestos preparations in the packing of steam-tight joints.

ST. PETER'S SHAMEN CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside the Sham-shan, between 9 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 10.30 p.m.

"GRANDY" on the new Peak Tramway Station:—The building is of plain red brick, coloured red. Somebody has been looking on the wind when it was coloured like a rainbow.

A new pen often refuses to work but if the point be stuck in a potato it will be found to run smoothly and well. Falling potatoes the average Irishman is no mean substitute.

One of the economies now being put in force by the Government is in the matter of firewood. Trees are being thinned all over the Colony, and every now and then some unfortunate pedestrian receives a rude shock to his nervous system by having a large mass of vegetation dropped on him from aloft.

A GERMAN statistician finds that the most unlucky day of the week, so far as accidents to human beings are concerned, is not Friday, but Monday; 16.74 per cent of all accidents occur on Mondays, 15.51 per cent on Tuesdays, 16.31 per cent on Wednesdays, 15.47 per cent on Thursdays, with the same percentage on Saturdays, and 16.60 per cent on Sundays.

On Thursday night last an Indian policeman on patrol duty along Pokfulam Road discovered a man named Thomson lying to a tree, near Fly Point. Thomson, who is "custodian" of Pokfulam Waterworks, stated that he had been attacked, overpowered, and robbed of \$112 by five Chinese, of whom he would be able to recognise only one. The police are investigating the matter, which bears several curious features.

A HINT for local Joemen. A New York clergyman told his congregation a few Sundays ago that all those who put \$1 in the contribution box would get \$50 back in their business within a year, and that if they failed to realize that promise they could draw on him personally for that amount. At the close of the service the minister was surprised to find the offertory-box almost filled with \$5 notes.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Water Authority that if he goes near the Barracks he will get scragged. Without a word of warning, the water supply was turned off completely last night. In the Barracks, on Pedder's Hill, and probably in other quarters; and to-day the whole garrison is unwashed and furious, while very many residents have been put to great straits, simply because the waterworks people would not take the trouble to give warning. Seriously, it is an abominable shame.

THE typhoon which crossed the China Sea so destructively last month is referred to in notes in the *hemp trade* in Messrs. Warner, Blodgett & Co.'s circular issued at Manila on May 20th, as follows:—On the 14th inst. a typhoon passed over the north of Samar and south west coast of Albay, greatly damaging the plantations. This gale will probably have done more harm than one occurring later in the year, owing to the small hemp trees left standing being subjected to a strong sun, which would not have been the case in the height of the rainy season in October and November.

MRS. ANNA BESANT recently gave a London audience some of her impressions of America. "I travelled from extreme West to extreme East," she said, "and except in one place there was no separation of class from class as there is in England. In one place, a conductor, who came to collect my fare, sat by my side and expressed his pleasure at seeing me. 'Fancy that happening in England! The one exception was in Pittsburg. The faces of the people there were lined with the evidences of the struggle for existence, with the marks of hunger and look that showed the deadly contest for bread. In Pittsburg the conditions that rule here are being reproduced.'"

We are becoming accustomed to seeing our contemporaries crib our items freely (a few days after we have utilised them) but we do wish they would crib correctly. The *Daily Press*, in trying to impart a little originality to our translation of telegrams taken from the Manila papers, gets ludicrously off the line. In reference to the new tariff for the Philippines, to which we referred some time ago and the *D. P.* to-day, Messrs. Warner, Blodgett & Co.'s trade circular of May 20th says:—The official *Gazette* published under yesterday's date a cable received from the Minister for the Colonies at Madrid announcing that, on and after the 15th day of August next, export duties will be increased: on leaf tobacco to \$16.00; on hemp to \$6.50; and on coffee to \$4.50 per ton of 1,000 kilos.

THE ability to look you "square in the eye," says a writer in the *Washington News*, is generally regarded as an excellent characteristic of a man. There are some people, who don't think that way, however. They prefer the gentleman who modestly keeps his eyes averted. The case of nothing more satisfying than an impudent stare, such as the gentleman generally indulges in who rides himself on the ability in question. Some of the most honorable and straightforward men in the country have "shifty" eyes, and they find it uncomfortable to gaze steadily at anybody or anything more than a minute at a time. As we grow older, we begin to realize that it isn't safe to make broad rules for the judgment and measurement of our fellow-beings. The standard that will apply admirably in one instance is hopelessly unreliable in another.

FRASER, in his anecdotal "Disraeli," thus describes the genesis of the C.M.G. order:—When the Ionian Islands were given up, the Order of St. Michael and St. George fell into desuetude; it had been instituted at Lord Goldolph's suggestion on finding that the members of the Ionian Parliament actually walked to St. Petersburg with their views on the subject of the C.M.G. to the House of Commons. I had studied Lord Palmerston carefully, and I felt quite certain that he would reply by telling the story, already an ancient one, that William IV., at Brighton, complaining of the perspiration by the Major of some large town, who presented him with a laurel wreath, the king's son Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence said, "I should 'Gosh' him, sir, at once," another version being that the king said, "I shall 'Gosh' him," and Lord A. replied, "I shall 'Gosh' him," and so it was that the C.M.G. Order was born. 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occupied with observations of no particular importance to the colony—a saving of \$4,000.

“By reductions in the subordinate branches of the Supreme Court—a saving of \$3,000.

“By the abolition of one magistrate, the work of the Court not being too heavy for one energetic officer—a saving of about \$5,000.

“By the combination of the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police with that of Assistant Superintendent of Police—a saving of about \$3,500.

“By the reduction of the Cadets to two—a saving of about \$2,500.

“Total saving about \$25,000.”

In conclusion the Governor says that the possible saving amounts to—

Clerical Service.....	\$3,000.
Civil Service proper.....	35,000.
Police.....	15,000.
Total.....	\$53,000.

The last published words of the Governor's despatch are significant in that as these economies can only be effected on the occurrence of vacancies—and apparently for that reason alone—the present state of the colony's finances urgently calls for a loan. He does not touch on the question of verifying the definite statements of Mr. Fleming, Sir W. De Vaux, and Lord Knutsford as to the 30 per cent. salaries of higher officials as well as lower clerical salaries in 1890 being purely provisional, and subject to revision from year to year—more especially when the colony is in “urgent necessity” of a loan.

(V.) The Secretary of State in his reply (also confidential) dated 24th October, disapproves of combining the Registrar-General's office with any other, on the ground that it is specially for the Chinese population. If the Registrar-General and the Colonial Secretary have too little work to do they should not be amalgamated, but should have fewer clerks under them. So also with the Post Office and Treasury, which were only separated two years ago, “after careful consideration.”

As to the over-manned Harbour Office, Captain Hastings has been “put on the list” for transfer to some other colony, where he will not be superfluous.

The Secretary of State does not approve of reducing the Observatory expenditure.

The other suggested economies are also somewhat dubiously regarded.

(VI.) The Government forwarded the Unofficial Members' protest against the Appropriation Ordinance of this year (published at the time) in a despatch to the Secretary of State dated 21st December, 1892, and the reply, dated 15th February, 1893, states briefly that the voting of the Official Members in support of their own salaries was in accordance with the practice in the House of Commons.

(VII.) The Governor, in forwarding the Unofficials' memorial (following the protest), fills twelve solid pages of *Gazette* size with stuff like “Brownie” in the *China Mail*, Chatter-box's diatribe in the other leading local paper, the *Daily Press*—(Great Jumping Jehoshaphat and huge abuse of Mr. O'Brien's great gasconade in the Council-chamber on the 30th November last. There does not seem to be any reference to the *Hongkong Telegraph's* views, nor extracts from the article of the 31st December, which made Mr. O'Brien sick of life. This “covering letter” of the Governor's is all O'Brien's—his colossal intellect is visible to the naked eye from beginning to end, and bulges out a foot between the lines. All that ever Sir William Robinson did at it was to sign his name—truly your obedient servant!

(VIII.) The Secretary of State finally rejected the Unofficials' claim to have the Officials' votes for their own salaries declared void; he declined to see the force of the arguments in favour of disallowing the Appropriation Ordinance for 1893; and he granted their request for a retrenchment commission only with the express limitation that “the reference to the Committee does not extend to the question of reducing the salaries of existing officers.”

Lord Ripon's letter is as follows:—

D. WINSTON STREET,
21st April, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 12 of the 17th January last, forwarding a memorial from the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council in support of their protest of the 17th of December, and praying that His Majesty should be advised to refuse his assent to the Appropriation Ordinance (No. 12 of 1893), and that a Commission should be appointed to investigate and report upon the cost of the local administration.

I have already, in my despatch No. 25 of 15th February, dealt with the protest itself, and in my despatch No. 24 of the 14th February, I informed you that Her Majesty would not be advised to disallow the Ordinance, and that I was satisfied that no sufficient reason had been shown for reducing the salaries of any of the existing officers of the service.

I have now again carefully considered the position as presented by the Unofficial Members, and I am satisfied that the reduction of salaries of Civil Servants is a measure which may be taken under stress of financial necessity, but I do not see that the condition of the finances of Hongkong justifies such an exceptional step. The revenue has steadily improved every year since the last time, rising from \$1,190,000 in 1884 to a sum (including the rise of 76 per cent.) It is true that the expenditure has largely increased in the same period, a result, I may observe, due more to the addition to “Services Exclusive of Establishments” than to the growth of Establishments, which have only increased by 37 per cent. against a rise of 76 per cent. in revenue. But I see nothing in the existing financial position which cannot be remedied by ordinary measures of prudence and retrenchment not involving hardship to existing holders of office.

Before discussing the question of retrenchment it may be well to make clear what has been the attitude taken up on the salary question by successive Secretaries of State, and by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council respectively.

5.—In 1883 a memorial was received from a number of Civil Servants, applying for a general increase of pay; the answer of the Earl of Derby was “decisive refusal to accede to the application (as will be seen by reference to the correspondence noted in the margin). For the next five years the question appears to have remained in abeyance.

6.—The question, however, was raised afresh in connection with the Estimates for 1886, and the proposals then put forward were supported by the Unofficial Members, or at all events by some of them, who expressed an opinion in favour of an increase amounting to 20 or 25 per cent. all round. In dealing with this phase of the question, my predecessor refrained from committing himself to any approval of such general increase, confining himself in the first instance to a suggestion that a Commission should be appointed to investigate, and to report upon the general cost of living under specified heads of expenditure, in the years 1874, 1879, 1884, and 1889 respectively.

7.—The suggested Committee, with the exception of its President, was composed wholly of Unofficial Members; and in its report it was unanimous in expressing the opinion that there had been a rise not only in house rent, but also in the cost of living generally since 1874, and in recommending that the salaries of the higher officers should be restored to their sterling value, taking the dollar at what was its exchange value in 1875. This recommendation, had it been adopted, would have had the effect of immediately increasing salaries by 35 per cent. in dollars, an increase that would by now, owing to the further fall in the sterling value of the dollar, have even exceeded 35 per cent. The claims of the Civil Service being thus vouched and recommended by the Unofficial Members of Council, who may be regarded as in some degree special guardians of the public purse, and there being moreover a quantity of evidence tending to prove that the views of those on the spot were based on fact, Lord Knutsford could not well have taken any other course than that of accepting in principle what was being urged upon him. But he declined to go so far as to sanction the somewhat hazardous proposal of fixing the salaries in sterling, and adopted what has proved the more cautious alternative of a fixed addition in dollars not exceeding 35 per cent. to the salaries as they stood in 1875. His Lordship's despatch No. 100 of the 17th June 1890, and the conditions and exceptions therein laid down were, I would point out, almost entirely in the direction of restricting the operation of what the local Government proposed, and afford strong evidence of a desire to protect the public purse.

8.—The despatch of the 19th of June, together with the revised scheme of salaries which it authorized, came before the Legislature in connection with the Estimates for 1891, at a time when, I may observe, the members were fully aware of the demand made by the Imperial Government for a larger Military Contribution; but notwithstanding this knowledge the Council voted the increases, and these were in due course, but subject to certain criticisms and exceptions, as noticed by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 71 of 3rd April, 1891. Shortly after that despatch was posted, he was made aware by a telegram from the Unofficial Members that they had altered their views on the question, but when the reasons on which that change of opinion was based came to be examined by him, they did not appear to him to justify a reversal of a decision which had been arrived at largely in reference to the views put forward by Unofficial Members.

9.—This decision may be taken to have been for a time at least accepted, but the Unofficial Members seek to re-open the question on grounds with which I shall briefly deal. I cannot admit the accuracy of the view that my predecessor agreed to the increase of salaries simply on the ground of the increase in house rent. In his despatch of 19th June, 1890, he intimated that his decision was based on the increased cost of living generally; and the 12th paragraph of his later despatch, dated 3rd April 1891, so far from bearing the construction put upon it by the Unofficial Members, rather stated that his Lordship thought the increase permissible, notwithstanding a certain amount of doubt on his part as to the alleged grievance about house rent. There is not sufficient information before me to enable me to form a final and unhesitating opinion as to whether at the present time rents have fallen or not in comparison with 1889; but however this may be, I would point out that it is not the crucial question. What the Unofficial Members ought to have shown in order to establish that the rents of 1889 are as low as those of 1875, which was notoriously a period of depression in the real-estate market.

10.—Certain observations made by Sir W. De Vaux shortly before quitting the Colony in 1891, as to the power of the Legislative Council to revise and reduce salaries in future from year to year, appear to be relied on in the memorial. Their application appears not free from ambiguity, but whatever may have been their scope and intention, they were not adopted by my predecessor, and are not binding on Her Majesty's Government. To act on them—or rather on the interpretations assigned to them, would be to treat the remuneration of civil servants on a principle which appears to me objectionable. It would be saying in effect that salaries may be made to rise and fall with the rise and fall in the prosperity of the Colony or even the local money market.

11.—Even if it could be shown that the civil servants have been more fortunate than the facts as to house rent and other items in the cost of living would have justified, it must be remembered that owing to my predecessor's refusal to fix the salaries on a sterling basis the civil servants are, through the fall in exchange, now losing some of the advantages which I was thought at the time and on the spot, that the settlement would give them. I am prepared indeed to admit that they were treated with liberality, and the settlement of 1890-1, should (unless in the case of some change at present totally unforeseen) be deemed to exclude the consideration of any further claims which may be advanced on the ground of increased cost of living, fall of exchange, or other similar causes. It is what I am thus unable to meet the views of the Unofficial Members as to existing holders of office; I may observe that my attention has for some time been directed to less questionable methods of retrenchment. In my despatch of 24th October last I expressed myself in favour of abolishing certain of the higher appointments; and in my despatch No. 270 of 26th November last I approved certain considerable prospective decreases in the clerical establishment.

12.—I have further come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding what has already been said, there is no reason to suppose that any additional advantage would be derived from instituting a comprehensive enquiry affecting all departments in the service, so that the facts and the possibilities of reduction in the future may be placed on record, and thus to opportunity of effecting retrenchment allowed to slip by.

13.—I desire therefore that you will appoint a committee for this purpose over which the Colonial Secretary or the Chief Justice might preside, with one or two other government officers and certain Unofficial Members of the Council's colleagues; it being clearly understood that the reference to the Committee does not extend to the question of reducing the salaries of existing officers.

14.—You will be good enough to communicate this despatch to the Unofficial Members by sending a copy to the Senior among them and by laying it on the table of the Council together with my two despatches referred to in a previous paragraph (Nos. 12).

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
Governor Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

THE GALLANT I.M.C.

(After “THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA” — YEARS AFTER.)

Out on the stormy Shantung coast,
The night-watch sleep at his weary post,
From the heights of danger he
Dreaming of danger's dinky forms,
Which must be cleared, in spite of storms,
By the gallant I.M.C.

Dreaming of dreary times among
The Customs that were Staff—how long!—
And of brighter days to be,
When promoted as high as man may go;
But how to get there he did not know,
This lonely I.M.C.

He woke with a start, a sleepy snort,
Muttering—“Oh, if there comes to port
“A ship under stress of sea,
“I'll take good care that the great I. G.
“Shall be told of my deeds through the B. of T.
“And H. E. H.B.M.C.!”

The very next day a vessel came—
If not in distress, and square had she!
The pennant, and square had she!
“Now this luck! My name I'll make!
“My chance of promotion is at stake!
“Thought the gallant I.M.C.

But to gain the glory of the brave,
In “risking life” (I) on the stormy wave,
(Though there wasn't half a breeze!)
Three others were asked with him to go—
But they, of course, were not to row—
Those gallant I.M.C.'s!

They launched the boat, and with a crew
Of Chinamen to the ship they flew,
No word was to be told,
Till when a rupture filled each breast,
When help was declined by the ship distressed
From the I.M.C. so bold!

Of this great deed, as all now know,
The Consul made a splendid show
To the Standard at Home,
With this result, as I am told,
They each received a medal of gold
For battling with the foam!

His dream came true, as right as rain,
A quick despatch from Peking came
To the local C.C.,
With orders (so, at least, they say)
To promote at once, without delay
This gallant I.M.C.

TAI-YAT.

PEILANDERING:
OR,
A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

A SEA-SIDE IDYL.
(Written for the “Hongkong Telegraph.”)

CHAP. II.
A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

As every other love-smitten swain would probably have done under similar circumstances, Dash, in his heart, blessed the accident which crushed his foot, because it gave him the chance of being sympathized with by the fair Regina, who had carefully assisted him into her carriage and ordered the coachman to drive back to his hotel. She made him promise to be more careful of himself in future, and talked about lots of other nice things while Dash was much occupied in enjoying the happiness he felt at being near her. He had made a very silly Dash indeed in as much as he barely answered any of her questions—except with his craving eyes.

A few days after this accident—when Dash had had enough time to reflect on his present position he began to admit that his suit with Regina was a hopeless one. Perhaps his indisposition helped to make him see things in their worst light, but anyhow he then and there resolved that as there was nothing else to do he would spend the whole period of his confinement in finishing the long conceived novel, and what he had given then for that purpose, and he would pour forth into his work with all the passion that was in his heart. He would put his whole soul into the work, and if his efforts afterwards fell flat there would be an end of everything, whilst if on the other hand, the work succeeded—why then, he might be in a position to hope for the realisation of his amorous hopes.

The self-torturing Dash Derrington of yore was now swallowed up in the determined, passion-written, and suffering lover. And his suffering, which he and his friends regarded as a luxury, which he drew upon himself with his own hands, could, if anything could, turn his curse into a blessing. Suffering teaches men to do wonders, and it taught Dash to grind up his loins for a supreme effort. The thought that success mainly depended his future relationship towards Regina Woodford, inspired him with a supernatural energy to write his best. It even pained him to have any rest at all, and at length the book was finished, and the Muses favored his work.

With an acutely felt self-doubt he had kept his labors secret from his friend and Regina, and at last the moment came when what he had been given then for that purpose, and he would pour forth into his work with all the passion that was in his heart. He would put his whole soul into the work, and if his efforts afterwards fell flat there would be an end of everything, whilst if on the other hand, the work succeeded—why then, he might be in a position to hope for the realisation of his amorous hopes.

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dedicated to Regina Woodford in grateful acknowledgment of the sea-side inspiration which won him his literary laurels and taught him a lesson in love-making.

J. N.

GREAT TRUTHS.

Great truths are very simple truths when finally they are comprehended; but it takes a long while to prepare any mind to comprehend a great truth. For years and may grope in darkness concerning some phase of his spiritual life, or some perplexities of a sacred friendship, or some seeming contradictions in his innermost personal character; when suddenly a light will break in upon the mind, or upon the heart, which instantly makes clear that which before seemed hopelessly dark. A great truth is then perceived in its bearings upon, and so in its explanations of, all that was bewildering and disheartening to one who was in ignorance of that truth. What a new sense of life and hope comes with such a new recognition of a comforting or of an enlightening great truth. In the joy of an experience like this, one can wait and trust in other perplexities which may yet be similarly resolved and dispelled. Thus it is that on the introduction of Clements' Tonic everybody was sceptical of its merits; yet now so popular has it become, and so reliable has it proved itself, that hundreds of bogs medicines are placed on the market with which to gild the public. Every genuine article is always limited, and people will always try to impose on the credulity of their suffering fellow-men. Patients must be on their guard against these swindlers, for their remedies are perfectly useless, and while time is being wasted, the disease increases, and perhaps even beyond the power of so potent a remedy as Clements' Tonic. J. B. Bell, Esq., Postmaster, Upper Simmonds-street, Auckland, relates as follows:—“It affords me gratification to testify to the good effects of Clements' Tonic. A few months ago I was afflicted with debility, indigestion, pains throughout the body, and sleeplessness, due to overwork. I tried remedies and sought advice without result, until one of Clements' Tonic books came into my possession. I read its columns, and read of a case of a similarly afflicted person who had been permanently cured by Clements' Tonic. I bought a bottle, took it regularly, and whilst taking it I felt a marvellous change. A few bottles entirely cured me, and under its influence I felt youthful, and forgot my troubles, and now feel as a business man should—well, and able to attend to and gratify my customers.”

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphite, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—“I have taken ‘Emulsion,’ and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne.”—MARTIN MILLS, M.D., &c., Stanbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

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Intimations.
CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
EX S.S. “GLENSHIEL.”
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
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TENNIS SHOES.
SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
CARMICHAEL & Co. LTD.
15, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1893. [52]

FOLLET'S SYRUP
suppresses the pains or insomnia caused by Nouralgia, Gout, Migraine, Asthma, Cough, Fatigue of the brain, Nervous Irritation, Mental preoccupations, the heat of climate, etc. Follet's Syrup procures a deep sleep analogous to the normal sleep; its employment does not expose to any of the inconveniences of opium or of morphia.
It is the best form for the administration of Chloral; its preservation is perfect and, thus prescribed, it does not irritate the stomach.
Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by the firm of J. Follet, 10, rue Jacob, Paris, who obtain the highest recompense, gold medal, at the International Exhibition of Hygiene, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.
Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

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ORIZA-POWDER
Rice Flower
MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME
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Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation **ORIZA-OIL**
11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris
TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Advertisements.
THEATRE ROYAL
THIS EVENING
(SATURDAY), June 3rd
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT TO
MR. S. GENESE.

ROBERTSON'S GREAT MILITARY COMEDY
“OUR S.”
GRAND MILITARY & MUSICAL DISPLAY.
POPULAR PRICES:—Tickets at Kelly & Walsh, and of S. GENESE, Victoria Hotel.
For Particulars, see Bills and Expresses.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1893. [624]

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA
NOTICE is hereby given that under the Royal Order of 20th March, 1893, the Form of CONSULAR INVOICE has been changed. Particulars can be furnished on application at this Office.
P. ORTIZ DE ZUGASTI,
Consul for Spain.
Hongkong, 3rd June 1893 [641]

To be Let.
TO LET.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE
THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.
ROOMS in College Chambers.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
DAVID GASSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd and 3rd June, 1893. [631]

TO LET.
FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) above the Kowloon Club, Kowloon, with Two BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance.
ONE GODOWN, No. 117, Praya East.
Apply to
DORABJEE KOWROJEE,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1893. [584]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Praya Central above Messrs. Douglas Laiprak & Co.'s Office.
THE “WILDERNESS,” in Caine Road.
OFFICES: First and Second FLOORS of No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.
NEW, 11 & 12, COMBEE ROYAL—a large furnished House at Magazine Gap.
NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Stanton Street.
NEW HOUSES in RIPLEY TERRACE—Bongham Road, near Broomy Point.
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank (in Liquidation).
No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
GODOWN, No. 2A, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.
GROUND and FIRST FLOOR of No. 5, Stanley Street.
No. 10, OLD BAILEY.
GROUND FLOOR No. 20, Elgin Street.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1893. [635]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL
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